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HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY JANUARY 24, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1727.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Will be pleased to transact any
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Investment Company, Ltd. Money
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Machinery of every description
made to order.

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Importers of General Merchandise,
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C. HUSTACE,
Wholesale and "Retail Grocer
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.
Family, Plantation & Ships' Stores
Supplied on Short Notice.

See notice by every Steamer. Orders
from the other Islands faithfully ex-
ecuted.
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ALLEN & ROBINSON,
Queen Street.
Dealers in Lumber, Windows, Doors, Blinds
AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
Wall Paper, Paints and Oils.
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SSDA WATER WORKS CO., LTD.
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TOURISTS' GUIDE
THROUGH
HAWAII

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
PRICE 75C.

For Sale by Hawaiian News Co.,
Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

THE EARTHY PARADISE.

[For the Advertiser and Gazette.]

Behind a fair wind blowing,
Below an azure main,
With white foam flecked and braided
And hollows purple shaded,
In long waves gently flowing,
Neath skies without a stain,
Save for horizons glowing
With gleams of silver rain.

Afar a pale blue blooming,
Above the ocean bed,
Yond grey ridge and green hollow
The eyes expectant follow,
And see fair islands looming,
'Gainst skies of gold and red,
And sunset rays illumining—
The crown of Diamond Head.

A land of sweet repose
Where soft emerald glooms
Enfold the mountain ranges,
And winter never changes
The blush of blowing roses
Or green of ferny plumes,
Where summer never closes,
Or wan frosts smite the blooms.

In deep and shady valleys
We roam with lazy feet,
Where silky floss of mosses
The shining rocks embosses,
In dimly lighted alleys
Where brooklets' pulses beat,
And wandering zephyr dallies
To kiss the blossoms sweet.

Through dewy copse and cover
The tropic bird takes flight;
The long reeds idly waver,
By banks where runlets quaver;
Bright insects skim and hover,
On jewelled wings of light,
And the mynah calls his lover
To bower of beauty bright.

The rivers sweetly singing
O'er mossy ledges leap,
With showers of liquid kisses
For blooms in green abysses;
And tangled festoons swinging
Adown the rugged steep,
Bene woods with music ringing,
Where winds are laid asleep.

CHARLES H. EWART.
Dalbeattie, Scotland, October, 1895.

The New Orchestra.

The Y. M. C. A. orchestra had a

good rehearsal at the hall last
night. The members are making
excellent progress in the work, and

it is probable a public concert will
be given some time in March. The

proceeds of the concert will be used
entirely in purchasing music and

other necessities. It is not intended
that concerts will be given at

any time for the personal profit of
the members. Tomorrow night a
sextette, composed of members of

the orchestra, will be at the per-
formance of "Meredith's Old Coat"

and supply the music during a
portion of the evening.

"Meredith's Old Coat."

The management of "Meredith's
Old Coat" wish to state that the

curtain will rise promptly at 8
o'clock tomorrow evening. Doors

will be open at 7 o'clock. Owing
to the openness of Independence

Park pavilion, and the fact that
there are no carpets or mats on the

floor, the doors will be closed dur-
ing the acts. This last might be

in the nature of a warning to all to

be at the pavilion before 8 o'clock.

THIS MEANS BIG MONEY

If the Kapok Tree Will Grow
Here.

VEGETABLE PRODUCING WOOL

A Tourist Expatiates on the Possibilities
of a New Industry—Easy to Cultivate and Expense Light.
Will Be Tried on Maui.

The capitalists of the islands
have tied themselves to sugar,"

said a bright young tourist yester-
day at the Hawaiian Hotel, "and
diversified industries have been
neglected. This is my third or
fourth visit to this country, and
each time I am more strongly im-
pressed with the idea that the soil
is capable of developing other
products."

"They are being tried now by Mr.
Marsden, Commissioner of Agri-
culture. Seeds from all over the
world are being obtained by him
and are planted in the Government
nursery," said an ADVERTISER man.

"So I understand, but then,
there are some things which grew
here in former years which may be
counted now among—what shall I
say?—lost arts. Sandal wood, for
instance, used to grow here and
was a source of profit to Hawaiians
in the early days. I understand
there are still left a few trees on
the mountains. It occurs to me
that the sandal wood tree should be
propagated and returned to the fold
of island products. And there are
other things which might be grown
on the thousands of acres of land
which are now lying idle on the
islands. Whatever is grown at a
profit in the East Indies, or in
Central America, should be pro-
duced here and your export list en-
larged in consequence. I under-
stand an attempt has been made at
growing sisal. It will grow in any
warm climate and will grow here
and should be a source of revenue.

I had a conversation with Mr.
Tubbs, the great cordage man-
ufacturer on the Pacific Coast, before
I left there, and he spoke of the
possibilities of the plant here and
the demand there is for it.

"Then there's kapok: do you
know kapok at all? No! Per-
haps you know it by the Latin
name, *Eurodendron Aufroctosum*.
Ah! I thought not. There are few
Latin scholars, or horticulturists
in fact, whose head lawns are as
closely mown as yours. Pardon
me. Kapok, if it can be grown
here—and I have no doubt it can—
will mean thousands of dollars
annually to the value of your pro-
ducts, and will be the foundation
of a new industry. In some re-
spects it resembles cotton. It grows
on trees, and the fibre is contained
in a ball identically the same as
cotton."

"Then we may expect, in years
to come, to see the plains of Maui
dotted with kapok gins as Alameda
county is decorated with its mush-
room growth of windmills," ventured
the reporter.

"Nothing of the sort; and let
me tell you that kapok requires no
gin. The seeds are at the bottom
of the ball and lightly attached to
the fibre, so that a slight beating
in an inexpensive machine releases
them. Excuse me a moment and
I will show you some of the fibre
and seeds."

"There, you see the fibre has a
more silky appearance than cotton.
This is in the raw state, and thou-
sands of pounds are imported an-
nually to the United States and used
in upholstering. It will pack
over and made as springy as when
first put up."

"Are the climatic conditions of
the islands suitable for the culti-
vation of this plant or tree?"

"From what I know of the is-
lands and of Maui I believe there would
be no difficulty experienced. The
seeds, you will notice, are about

the size of a cherry stone but free
from the hard shell; it has nothing
more than a husk."

"But there is no oil in it as in
the cotton seed and that, you
know, is an important item of
manufacture throughout the United

States. If we could make as fine

quality pure olive oil out of kapok
seeds as they do in the States out
of cotton seed it would be a good
thing."

"There you go again your ignor-
ance of such things is noteworthy,"

said the tourist while striking the

sixth safety match on a worn out

box. "Just watch this seed burn."

A bright flame sprung up from the
seed and continued to burn clearly
indicating the presence of oil.
You can see now that what may
be done with raw cotton and the
seed of the plant may be repeated
in the kapok. Glance at this fibre.
I believe it may some day be

woven in the same manner as cotton.
If it can, you may live long
enough to wear shirts made of the
product of the tree which will grow

from these seeds. Take them and
plant them, you're skeptical and
when I meet a man like you, par-
ticularly a man engaged in news-
paper work, who is not posted in
what his country will produce I am

always willing to give him the
means of obtaining practical
knowledge."

"Admitting that kapok may be
grown here, what is the value of

the product in a raw state?"

"Do you mean as this piece that
I have shown you appears? Well,
the importers in the United States
pay 10 cents a pound for all they
can get just as it comes out of the

boil. If people on the plantations
here should go into it they would
probably introduce the machines
for separating the seeds from the
fibre, then it would bring more
money. The seeds, too, will no
doubt be utilized in various ways.

"I believe there are a great
many things to be produced here
that would benefit the country. Of
course, it requires time to look
them up and when found to ex-
periment with them. You have
excellent facilities for doing this,
and the cost, you know, is a trifle.
The coffee industry is growing
rapidly, as the report of exports for

1895 published in your paper
shows, and, by the way, a friend on
Maui sent me a few pounds last
year, picked from wild trees, that
was of delicious flavor and bou-
quet. I've great hopes of the cof-
fee industry here and believe it
will ultimately rank high in the
list of exports."

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Meeting Yesterday—Winner of the
Atkinson Cross—Certificates.

At a meeting of the Board of
Education, held yesterday after-
noon, matters of interest to that
body were discussed.

A report was made on the ex

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Probable Changes in Garbage Collection.

John F. Colburn Prefers Maunakea Street—Diseases in Pork—Tree Planting on Molokai.

The regular weekly session of the Board of Health was held Wednesday afternoon. There being present, President Smith, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Day, T. F. Lansing, D. Kelihipio, J. T. Waterhouse, Dr. Wood, Dr. W. T. Monsarrat, C. B. Reynolds, Dr. Myers, Dr. Wayson and Dr. Howard.

In response to a question put by the president, Dr. Monsarrat said that there was no more than the usual amount of sickness among the hogs. In the recent wet weather some had died from lung disease. Quite a number had died at Palama and other outskirts of the city.

The president suggested that Dr. Monsarrat attend to cases where damage to meat or cruelty to animals was suspected.

The president thought that a better system of garbage removal should be instituted; at present there were many defects. Better work could be done if the whole thing were put under the active control of the Board of Health. The expense would be no greater than at the present time.

In regard to tree planting on Molokai, the president said that Mr. Marsden had suggested the erection of a shed or building for the protection of the young plants. No progress can be made until protection is assured. The president said that lumber had already gone to Molokai for the building.

It was suggested by Dr. Emerson that a list of burials outside the regular burying ground be furnished the Board. The president spoke of Dr. Wayson as a person who could collect such information while out on his rounds.

The fish report from January 15th to 20th showed 30,925 fish received at the fishmarket. Only two stalls were used at that time.

A letter from J. F. Colburn asked for permission to sell fish on Maunakea street.

The idea did not meet the favor of the Board. It would lead to the establishment of markets all over the city.

Dr. Emerson thought that people should be allowed to sell fish at different places in the city, such as on Maunakea street.

T. F. Lansing said that the establishment of one market, such as asked for on Maunakea street, would lead to establishment of others in the vicinity.

Action upon Mr. Colburn's request was deferred.

A letter from Mr. Myers of the Molokai leper settlement endorsed the suggestion of paying premiums to successful tree planters.

The Board then went into executive session for a consideration of reports and matters relating to the Leper Receiving Station at Kalihi.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

Reports of Committees for Nine Months—Affairs are Prosperous.

At a meeting of Central Union Church last night, Rev. D. P. Birnie, pastor, made a general report of the nine months of his pastorate, showing everything in a prosperous condition.

Others were as follows: Report on statistics, by W. W. Hall, clerk; report of treasurer of the board of trustees, by J. B. Atherton; report of benevolent work, by T. Richard Robinson, church treasurer; report of Sunday school superintendent, by A. B. Wood; report of Sunday school treasurer, by W. J. Forbes and report of librarian by W. F. Thrum.

Mr. Frank Damon reported on the prosperous condition of work among the Chinese.

There was no time for the reading of other reports. They were deferred until next week. The reports read showed the church in a most prosperous condition.

In Your Blood

Is the cause of that tired, languid feeling which afflicts you this season. The blood is impure and has become thin and poor. That is why you have no strength, no appetite, cannot sleep. Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach, and invigorate your nerves.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c. HODD'S DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

A Good Time Anticipated by the Athletes.

The H. A. A. C. Field Day Next Saturday—List of Events with Entries.

At a meeting of the H. A. C., held in Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening, final arrangements were made for their field day Saturday afternoon.

The following officers of the day have given their consent to act:

Judges—D. W. Corbett, T. Wright and Captain Griffiths.

Referee—J. W. Jones.

Starter—James Torbert.

Time-keepers—C. W. Macfarlane and Sam Wilder.

Clerk of the Course—T. P. Cummins.

The club decided to set a time for each contest, the first beginning at 2 p. m. sharp. Following are the events as revised at the meeting last evening:

1. One mile bicycle race (novice), at 2 p. m. sharp.—Entries, G. A. Martin, Charles Williams, Sam Johnson, Fred Damon, P. Lishman, R. Southgate.

2. One hundred yards dash, at 2 p. m.—Entries, A. Mitchell, H. Espinda, Tom Pryce, W. L. Gay, W. Bolster, W. C. Cummings, J. L. Hansmann, C. E. Hapai, J. Kalanianaole, Chris Holt, James Spencer.

3. One-half mile boys' bicycle race, at 2:15 p. m.—Entries, A. S. Willis, A. B. Giles, J. Leal, A. Harris, F. Iaukea.

4. One-half mile bicycle race (open) at 2:15 p. m.—Entries, W. Chapman, H. A. Giles, Geo. Angus, N. Halstead, R. Dexter, R. Southgate, E. B. Berger.

5. Running high jump at 2:35 p. m.—Entries, J. Spencer, C. E. Hapai, C. J. Willis, Chris Holt.

6. Three-minute class bicycle race at 2:45 p. m.—Entries, W. Chapman, G. A. Martin, Fred Damon, Sam Johnson, N. Halstead, D. G. Sylvester, P. Lishman.

7. 220 yards dash at 2:55 p. m.—Entries, H. Espinda, Tom Pryce, W. Simerson, C. E. Hapai, J. Kalanianaole, Chris Holt.

8. One-half mile run at 3:05 p. m.—Entries, M. N. Andrade, A. Mitchell, B. F. Beardmore, Geo. Clarke, W. Chamberlain.

9. One mile bicycle race (open) at 3:15 p. m.—Entries, W. Chapman, H. A. Giles, Geo. Angus, N. Halstead, R. Dexter, R. Southgate, E. B. Berger.

10. 120 yards hurdle race at 3:25 p. m.—Entries, W. Armstrong, J. L. Hansmann, C. E. Hapai, Henry Hapai, J. Spencer.

11. Running broad jump at 3:35 p. m.—Entries, P. Gleason, W. Cummings, C. J. Willis, C. E. Hapai.

12. One mile novelty race at 3:45 p. m.—Entries, W. A. Chapman, Geo. Angus, H. Giles, P. Lishman, D. G. Sylvester, R. Dexter, R. Southgate.

13. 440 yards dash at 3:55 p. m.—Entries, W. Armstrong, H. Espinda, W. Simerson, T. Pryce, J. Spencer, Chris Holt.

14. One mile run at 4:05 p. m.—Entries, W. A. Chapman, Geo. Angus, H. Giles, P. Lishman, D. G. Sylvester, R. Dexter, R. Southgate.

15. Three-mile lap race at 4:15 p. m.—Entries, Geo. Angus, H. Giles, N. Halstead, P. Lishman, R. Dexter, D. G. Sylvester.

16. Horse race, one-half mile and repeat.—Entries, W. H. Cornwell's Billy C. and Chas. David's Judith.

17. Putting the shot at 4:40 p. m.—Entries, Tom Pryce, H. C. Vida, J. Spencer, J. Kalanianaole, W. Chamberlain, Chris Holt.

18. Second heat one-half mile and repeat horse race.

19. Ring tournament at 5:15 p. m.—Entries, C. K. Hyde, H. A. Wilder, W. Schmidt, C. Rice, Palmer Parker.

20. Scrub horse race (one-half mile), at 5:38 p. m.—Entries: W. Armstrong's Never-Say-Die; E. B. Berger's Go-As-You-Please; C. K. Hyde's Lazy Juniar; Palmer Parker's Push-on-the-Rains; and C. Rice's Limper.

The athletic contests will all be handicapped. Thomas Wright attending to all that part of the work today.

An attempt has been made by a committee from the H. A. A. C. to obtain prizes or money for the same from merchants in the city, but their success has not been very great. It is sincerely hoped that, in the interval between this and Saturday, the merchants will come forward and respond more generously, in order that some encouragement may be given the young men who are trying to make a success of athletics in the city.

Hugh P. King and Bissell Thomas have organized a collection agency in the old Bulletin building on Merchant street.

MOUNT HOLYOKE ALUMNAE.

Graduates in Honolulu Hold a Pleasant Reunion.

An exceedingly pleasant reunion of alumnae of Mount Holyoke College was given Monday afternoon by Mrs. C. H. Kluegel, in honor of her venerable mother Mrs. Persie (Thurston) Taylor, who is one of the early graduates of Mary Lyon.

The Hawaiian Alumnae Association has numbered on its roll twenty-four members, but by death and removals it is reduced to sixteen. Ten of these reside in Honolulu and vicinity, only six of whom were able to be present yesterday. But with daughters and granddaughters present and invited guests, among whom were Miss Kelsey of Smith College, and Miss Hopper and Miss Millard of Wellesley, the gathering was representative and choice.

The business of the meeting included the reading of several letters from Miss T. F. Cowles, the secretary of the National Alumnae Association of the United States, one of which announced that a large sum of \$150,000 had been pledged by a wealthy gentleman of Chicago, D. K. Pierson, as a permanent endowment fund, of which the interest only should ever be drawn, on condition that the alumnae themselves should raise an additional \$50,000 before the end of 1897. Honolulu's small branch was urged to do what was possible by personal contributions or by solicitation from others. The president of the Hawaiian alumnae, Miss Chamberlain, gave notice that contributions would be called for at a future meeting.

Mrs. G. P. Taylor read a very interesting class letter received from one of her class of 1845, who had celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their graduation last summer. Out of a class of fifty-one members thirty are living, and nine of these met at the old school home this summer. Refreshments were served by the granddaughters and much social cheer was enjoyed, and all the alumnae voted thanks to Mrs. Kluegel for the pleasant visit.

"Meredith's Old Coat" Music.

Kindly disposed friends of Kawaiahae have consented to furnish music for the performance of "Meredith's Old Coat," to be given at Independence Park Saturday evening.

The Nuuanu Sextette Club, composed of B. L. Marx, first violin; J. Lightfoot, second violin; F. A. Potter, flute; Wray Taylor, cello; C. Hedemann, bass, and W. L. Fletcher, piano, will render the "Festival March" and "Spanish Serenade" at the opening of the play, and a gavotte between the second and third acts.

The mandolin and guitar club composed of Albert Afong and Wm. H. Coney, mandolins, and Thomas Hennessy and L. de L. Ward, guitars, will render a waltz and a march between the first and second acts.

10. 120 yards hurdle race at 3:25 p. m.—Entries, W. Armstrong, J. L. Hansmann, C. E. Hapai, Henry Hapai, J. Spencer.

11. Running broad jump at 3:35 p. m.—Entries, P. Gleason, W. Cummings, C. J. Willis, C. E. Hapai.

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Hugh P. King and Bissell Thomas have organized a collection agency in the old Bulletin building on Merchant street.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BESON, SMITH & CO. agents for H. J.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GROVER CLEVELAND, U. S. A.

As everyone knows, Grover Cleveland is not only president of the United States but our commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The accompanying cut shows how President Cleveland would appear if he took the field as commander-in-chief of the United States army in a war with Great Britain.

DEATH TO

High Prices

No more middle-men's profits when you buy of us.

We buy no more goods from wholesalers. Everything comes direct from the factory.

LOOK AT THIS!

Bedroom Sets

FOR

\$30.00

CONSISTING OF

7 PIECES, finished as fine as \$50 to \$100 sets. Large Reveled Mirrors; with tables having draws 18x28 and bottom shelf; draw work has center slide and works perfectly, for \$25 and upwards.

ANOTHER SNAP

IN

Bedroom Sets !

We are going to clean out our entire old stock consisting of 7 piece sets. We want room. Goods are coming direct from the factory.

Chiffoniers

\$13.75

Do you want anything better than that?

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. We challenge anyone to sell the same goods for the same money. This means money to you.

Call and see for yourself.

PATTERNS AND PRICES

Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS

Imported direct from Paris, LOVELY DESIGNS.

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In checks and stripes,

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES,

Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered.

L. B. KERR, P.O. BOX 306 HONOLULU

GREAT CANAL PROJECT.

Senator Perkins' Amendment to
Amended Bill in Senate.

HUNTINGTON AND THE SCHEME.

Provisions for Survey—One Million
Shares Stock to Be Issued—The
United States May Buy if Desired.
Good Salaries for the Directors.

The Venezuelan question, which

brought the Monroe doctrine so prominently before the world, has aroused a new interest in the Nicaragua canal, and, in fact, given the canal a new and interesting character, says the San Francisco Chronicle. At the same time the bill introduced by Senator Perkins, calling for construction of the great waterway and providing for financial questions involved in the scheme, has added still more to direct attention to the canal.

Captain William L. Merry, the Nicaragua Consul, has stated that many Senators and Congressmen have an-



SENATOR PERKINS OF CALIFORNIA.

nounced they would push Senator Perkins' bill and make a vigorous fight for the adoption of the measure.

"There has sprung up a strong feeling," said Captain Merry, "that the canal should be built without delay. The Monroe doctrine has brought it to the front. About all that keeps back debate on Senator Perkins' bill is the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, submitted to President Cleveland last November. But that is looked for every day now, and, just as soon as it is laid before Congress, then the Perkins bill will be taken up."

I am informed that the commission recommends the appropriation of \$50,000 and eighteen months' time for a survey. The route has been sur-

veyed eleven times already, and Professor Davidson tells me that the sur-

vey could be finished in seven or eight months. It looks as if C. P. Hunting-

ton was in it, sparing for delay, and

that Huntington is fighting the canal

with all his force and skill."

It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce of this city will, at its meeting on the 14th inst., adopt a petition urging Congress to promptly act on the Nicaragua canal ques-

tion, and setting forth that the aban-

dgment of the project to a foreign

power would be an absolute violation

of the Monroe doctrine.

Senator Perkins' bill is an amend-

ment to the bill introduced by Sena-

tor Barnard and entitled, "A bill to

amend an act entitled 'An act to in-

corporate the Maritime Canal Com-

pany of Nicaragua.'" It begins as

follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and

House of Representatives of the

United States of America in Congress

assembled that the capital stock of

the Maritime Canal Company of

Nicaragua shall consist of 1,000,000

shares of \$150 each, and no more.

"Sec. 2. That the words 'The Ni-

caragua canal,' whenever used in this

Act or the Act to which this is an

amendment, shall be held to include

all real and personal property and

franchises, railroads, piers, canals,

dams, locks, embankments and other

works necessary for or incidental to

the construction, equipment, main-

tenance and operation of the said in-

terocanoe canal, or that may be made

by the Maritime Canal Company of

Nicaragua or under its authority by

Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

"Sec. 3. That if the Maritime Canal

Company of Nicaragua shall, within

nine months from the passage of this

Act, show to the satisfaction of the

Secretary of the Treasury that all the

stock of the Maritime Canal Company

of Nicaragua heretofore subscribed for

or issued, except that heretofore is-

signed to the States of Nicaragua and

Costa Rica, has been called in, re-

turned to and canceled by the trea-

surer of the company, so that none

shall remain outstanding; and that

all bonds issued by said company and

obligations to deliver bonds, have

been redeemed and canceled; and all

liabilities of the said company have

been satisfied; and all contracts and

agreements heretofore made, includ-

ing all contracts with the Nicaragua

Canal Construction Company, have

been canceled; and before any bonds

are delivered or any money appropri-

ated by this Act is paid; and after the

surrender and return to the treasurer

of the company of all stock that may

have been issued; and after the sur-

render and cancellation of all bonds,

bond scrip and obligations to issue

bonds, the satisfaction of all debts and

liabilities of said company, and the

cancellation and extinguishment of all contracts and agreements of said company with individuals or corporations, except the concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but including its contracts or agreements with the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for the construction of said canal, as is provided for in this Act; and after the acceptance of the provisions of this Act by a resolution of the stockholders of said company at a meeting duly called and held for this purpose, a distribution and disposition of the capital stock of the said Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua shall be made by the officers of the company as follows, to wit:

"First—Nine hundred and nineteen thousand, five hundred shares of the capital stock of said company at the par value thereof shall be issued to the United States to buy if desired. Good salaries for the Directors.

"Second—60,000 shares of the said capital stock, at the par value thereof, shall be issued to the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, and 10,500 shares of the said stock, at the par value thereof, shall be issued to the Government of Costa Rica, according to the terms of their respective concessions theretofore made.

"Third—That to enable the Maritime Canal Company to take up, cancel and extinguish all issues of its stock heretofore made, except those made to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and all outstanding obligations for stock, bonds or bond scrip heretofore entered into by said company, the stock of said company, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be issued to such person or persons as may be designated by the stockholders of said company, not to exceed in the aggregate 10,000 shares of the capital stock thereof, which stock shall be non-assessable. The amount of the stock so to be issued shall be finally determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, on principles of justice and equity, but shall not exceed 10,000 shares."

Section 4 provides that upon the issuance and delivery of the stock the places of directors, except such as represent Nicaragua and Costa Rica, shall become vacant; that there shall be eleven directors, one each appointed by Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the stockholders, and eight by the President of the United States, who shall be American citizens. No United States directors shall own or control any stock or pecuniary interest in the company or be in any way interested in contracts of the company. Not more than four directors can be appointed from one political party.

Section 5 provides that at their first meeting the American directors shall divide themselves by lots into three classes, to hold office for two, four and six years respectively, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Six directors shall constitute a quorum.

Section 6 provides that their compensation shall be \$5000 a year, except the president, whose salary shall be \$6000; and that all their actual traveling expenses are to be paid. The directors shall fix the salaries and compensation of all their employees, agents and managers, including engineers not detailed for duty by the Secretary of War.

Every American director shall visit the canal and make a personal investigation of the works at least once a year and report yearly to the President of the United States in detail on the progress of the work, together with their recommendations. A copy of this report shall be laid before Congress in the President's message.

In section 7 the United States reserves the right to purchase the stock, other than that issued to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but in no event above par.

Section 8 provides for the appropriation by Congress of money not to exceed \$4,500,000 for the liquidation of expenditures made by the company since June 3, 1889, in and about the construction of the canal or incident thereto, including railroad and telegraph lines built by the company. These expenditures must be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

To secure the means to construct the canal section 9 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of the United States in denomination of not less than \$50, not more than \$1000, to an amount not exceeding \$150,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be payable July 1, 1898, but redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, with interest at 3 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to pay the principal or interest on the bonds as it becomes due should it not be paid by the company, and the sum for that purpose is provided for. The company shall repay to the United States the money appropriated by this act and pay the principal and interest on the bonds as the same become due into the United States treasury. None of these bonds shall be delivered to the canal company until the company shall have performed all the conditions and things required to be done by it. The bonds shall be used by the company only for the purpose provided for in this act, and shall not be sold for less than par value.

Section 10 deals with the methods of construction, and sets forth that three engineers—one from the army, one from the navy and another from civil life—shall have charge of the work in all its departments. No contract for construction shall be let to any company, association or corporation in which any stockholder or director of the canal company is a member or stockholder, or in which he is in any wise interested. The board of directors must file a quarterly report of work done and expenses incurred with the Secretary of the Treasury, and on his examination and approval of these statements he shall issue bonds as provided in section 19 of this act.

Regarding the issuance of bonds or mortgages by the company, section 12 makes this explicit statement.

"That the said Maritime Canal Company shall not issue bonds or mortgages, and shall not indorse or guarantee the paper, contract or obligation of any person, persons or corporation whatsoever; and no contract shall be entered into or purchase

made by said company, except for purchases provided for in this act."

Section 13 provides that all sums expended in the purchase of material and supplies for the canal shall be confined to the United States, except for such material as may be grown or produced in Nicaragua or Costa Rica; and no Asiatic labor shall be used or employed in the work.

According to section 14 no dividends shall be declared by the company, except from net earnings of the canal, out of which one-half shall be paid to the United States until the United States bonds appropriated under this act shall have been repaid with interest. Thereafter the net proceeds shall be divided among stockholders of the company.

Congress reserves the power to alter, amend or repeal the act at all times; and should the canal company fail to comply with the requirements of section 3 the act shall become null and void.

W. C. T. U. MEETING.

Reports of Various Committees.

Suggestions for the Year.

The meeting of the W. C. T. U., held in the parlors of Central Union church yesterday afternoon, was attended by about twenty-five ladies, and was brimful of life and interest.

The usual committee reports were presented. Miss Green reported a visit to the police station and Oahu prison. She spoke particularly of the courtesy shown her by Jailer Low in allowing her to go all over the prison; of the perfect cleanliness of the place, and of the good care that is taken of the women and of the healthy employment afforded them. Some of the long sentence women show a marked improvement in appearance.

Miss Chamberlain and Mrs. J. M. Whitney reported on the Woman's Exchange, and returned sincere thanks to the ladies for the generous way they responded to the late call for aid in cancelling the debt contracted in fitting up the lunch room. It was gratifying to know that the lunch room had paid expenses during the last month. More liberal patronage would, however, be gratefully received. The finest of tea and coffee is made at noon, and often a hot dish, such as pea soup, stuffed veal or fried fish is served.

Various matters of unfinished business were discussed, and some new projects of interest brought up.

The subject of the union of all the ladies of the city churches in the undenominational work of the W. C. T. U. was warmly indorsed.

Business Changes.

D. W. Corbett, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has succeeded L. C. Ables as manager of the People's Ice Works. Mr. Ables will attend to his several private enterprises.

Regarding a new secretary for the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Corbett said last night that one would probably come from the East who would look after the interests of the Y. M. C. A. proper, and that someone else—a graduate of one of the Eastern colleges, probably—would have charge of the gymnasium. This latter change will not take place until the autumn, as the regular summer vacation will begin in a few months.

In resigning from the management of the Ice Company, Mr. Ables can feel that his stewardship was satisfactory to the men whose interests he represented.

A. G. M. Hawes, H. B. M. Commissioner, entertained Hon. H. M. Nelson, premier of New Zealand; Hon. J. J. Byrnes, attorney-general, and Hon. R. Philp, minister of mines, together with members of the Cabinet, at dinner last night.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scaly Sores. Cures Skin Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from any injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Proprietary, sufficient to give it a trial.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

A Valuable Hand Book for Office or House is the

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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six times the quantity, in each a sufficient

amount of long-acting cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS

AND PHARMACISTS VENDORS

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Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

From the Tboroughed Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by

Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawi.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Dorset.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring

Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JANUARY 24 1896.

The Hilo Tribune is calling for harmony, evidently failing to realize that example continues on a higher plane than precept. Calls for harmony come from all sides now and again, even the opposition talks of harmony, but it is always some one else that is supposed to do the harmonizing.

A WASHINGTON correspondent credits President Cleveland's change of heart on the Venezuelan question to the influence of Secretary Olney, who is a staunch Democrat of the true Jacksonian type. If it is true that Mr. Olney has had such an influence in revamping the foreign policy of the Administration it is thrice gratifying to know that Mr. Olney may be classed as a friend of Hawaii.

THE effort of the Library Association to decrease the membership fee is to be commended as a step toward placing the books of the library at the disposal of a larger number.

It is to be hoped that the finances of the association will in the near future reach such a healthy condition that Honolulu will have a free library. The attempt to obtain an increased membership under the new ruling ought to meet with success.

WHILE the filibustering schemes of Markoe, Morrow and others have unfortunately served to keep alive a certain distrust as to the political conditions in this country, they have proved the idiocy of C. W. Ashford's claim of not being connected with the conspiracy. The wording of Markoe's letter shows that if the document was not dictated by Ashford the author has at least been a close student of his opinions and his style of expressing them.

GENERAL MILES has narrowly escaped being called to account by the Secretary of War for his criticism of the coast defences of the United States. General Miles has talked very freely since the first whispers of trouble over the Venezuela affair were heard. It is said that his late speech in Philadelphia has lessened his chances of being promoted to lieutenant-general. Few, if any, of the presidents of the United States have had the trouble experienced by the present administration in keeping down the patriotic spirits of the leaders in the army and navy.

A TOURIST who recently arrived in this country from Boston failed to find anything in this burg that "quite came up to the Hub" until he visited the office of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. After going through the various departments he quietly whispered to a friend, "Well I must admit that this office comes up to anything we have in Boston." We appreciate the struggle it must have cost to make the admission that anything in Hawaii equals Boston, but we also realize that Bostonians recognize true worth and accordingly express our gratitude for the compliment.

ONE of the first English papers to give evidence of a realization that the United States is in earnest concerning the Venezuelan affair is the London Chronicle. That paper now deprecates the position taken by Lord Salisbury, and has been followed by others as the true situation has dawned upon them. The Chronicle now says it will be a grave error to suppose that the question should never be submitted to arbitration. The President's message is no longer regarded as an electioneering dodge. He not only has the support of Congress, but of the whole American people. There will be no war, and ought not to be a back-down on the part of the United States. The request to decide the problem by arbitration

will not be put aside when the first smoke of bluster clears away and the British Government sees the true situation.

THE Emperor of Japan, in a speech made at the opening of Parliament on the last Saturday of December, places special stress upon the necessity of increasing the defenses of the country. Striking progress has already been made in the country, but His Majesty points out that there are still many obstacles to be overcome, many reforms to be carried out. Cable dispatches state that there has been a coalition between the Government and the Liberals in consequence of the practical adoption of the Liberal platform. Freedom of speech and the extension of the franchise have been agreed to by the Government, and in case these measures are defeated in Parliament an appeal will be made to the country. If supported by the people, the Ministers agree to resign and join the Liberals. The carrying out of this plan means the development of the Japanese Government along popular lines, together with the introduction of party government.

THE fact that the sensational newsmonger of the United States has no further use for material concerning the Hawaiian Islands, except it is a filibuster yarn, has given many the erroneous impression that to the American people Hawaiian affairs are dead. Nothing could be more remote from the correct situation. Hawaiian affairs have the good fortune to have passed the sensational stage and have settled down to a sound business basis when plenty of work is being done, but with little or no display.

The annexation movement is going steadily forward, and the outlook for the co-operation of the United States assisting the cable scheme bids fair to become a fact before the close of the present session of Congress. The Chronicle sizes up the situation as follows: "The question of submarine cable to connect the United States with Hawaii has come to stay, and it is bound to be determined in the affirmative sooner or later. As to how the scheme shall be carried out, whether the Government of the United States shall lay the cable or shall subsidize a private corporation or shall agree upon a fixed rate of tolls for national uses or how it shall be done makes but little difference. The gist of the thing is that the United States, in its corporate capacity, needs a telegraph line to the Sandwich islands, and if it will not pay for itself the United States can better afford to help build it than to pay fancy salaries to Paramount Blount and his assistants." In other words, the necessity of assisting the cable project has become an established fact, the only thing remaining being a determination of the best ways and means to accomplish the end.

CHINESE AS AMERICANS.

The people of the Western States, and California in particular, have been deeply interested of late in a test case brought before Judge Morrow of the United States District Court to determine the citizenship of one Wong Kim Ark, born in the United States of Chinese parents who were admitted to the country under the Burlingame treaty, but had never become naturalized. The contention of Wong's counsel was that he was entitled to citizenship under the Constitution of the United States. The

Government took the ground that the word "jurisdiction" in the sentence, "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States," is meant political, not legal jurisdiction, that the child as a matter of course, is subject to the same political jurisdiction as his unnaturalized parents that as Judge Storrey had rendered the decision that citizenship is governed by international law and not the common law of any one country, and as Congress

had specially legislated against the admission of Chinese to citizenship by naturalization, the native-born Chinese should come under the same exclusion act.

As against the decisions rendered by Justice Field and Judge Storrey, Judge Morrow makes the point that they have dealt with citizenship in a State, and not the United States. A man must reside in a State to become a citizen of it, but it is only necessary that he should be born or naturalized in the United States in order that he may be a citizen of the Union. The conclusion drawn by Judge Morrow is that Wong Kim Ark is a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the citizenship clause of the United States Constitution.

As might be expected the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. The decision is an important one and not only the citizenship of Mongolians but Caucasians as well is entailed.

Should the decision be sustained it will practically nullify the Chinese exclusion Act which declares the Chinese unfit for American citizenship under any circumstances. It is a noticeable fact that the Chinese in the United States do not assimilate with the whites as is the case in this country. With the feeling as strong as at present it is highly probable the native born Chinese will finally be barred out as effectually as those who are now refused entrance to the country.

SOBRIETY AND PATRIOTISM.

If the Sunday night sermon of Rev. Mr. Peck has been properly reported, it would appear that the reverend gentleman is thoroughly convinced that Honolulu needs "Parkhursting," that the Government needs a new religious birth and one religious organization at least is dabbling in ward politics. We realize fully that this energetic pastor is prompted by the best of motives, that he has the welfare of the nation at heart and sincerely desires to see greater purity in the religious atmosphere of the country. Yet, even on religious topics there is an opportunity for an honest difference of opinion as to the ways and means of obtaining this purification. From the remarks of last Sunday the casual observer might easily draw the conclusion that we of Honolulu are overrun with spiritual rottenness of a disagreeable type, if not the worst. Mr. Peck slashes right and left, puts his knife in at one end of the town, rips along at a dashing rate, and tells us he has not finished his work.

But with a few exceptions, we find Mr. Peck tearing up old ground, ground that is today being quietly but none the less carefully worked over, and slowly but none the less surely improved. We must admit that there is plenty of sin and iniquity in this city—show us the place of 25,000 inhabitants where it does not exist—but it will not be overcome by a ministerial attack upon church organizations and Government officers whose official integrity and ability is unquestioned. We are told there is a common rumor that applicants for Government positions must either be in with "Tim's" gang or "join the Central Union Church." Are we to consider that the head of the Methodist Church believes these rumors to be true? If so, it is equal to saying that applicants should keep away from the Central Union Church and the "Friend Tim" if they wish to retain their self-respect. We know of nothing more to be shunned by self-respecting manhood than "toadism." On this point at least Mr. Peck, in his ministerial capacity, kicks over the traces. He gives importance to a street rumor, a jocular expression, that is not worthy of passing attention. Possibly Honolulu does need "Parkhursting," but there can be little good accomplished by attacking fellow Christians.

Rev. Dr. Newman Smith of New Haven said recently in the course of a political sermon "There is a

long road of investigation and diplomacy before us, and if the sober, conservative men of the country, however they may dissent, will not themselves imitate the intemperance of Jingoism, but express their dissent soberly and with that respect for our government which patriotism requires, we may hope in time for a reasonable and peaceful solution."

The same may be said of many of the problems now before the people of this country. There is a long road of investigation and religious diplomacy before us, and nothing can do more harm than religious jingoism which savors of questionable criticism of Christian organizations. We may need "Parkhursting," but let religious soberly accompany religious patriotism.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND HAWAII.

The Chicago Times-Herald, in a leader of recent date, calls attention to the disagreement of the political doctors in the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Latin Americans, and further suggests that there is one quarter of the globe where there is no question as to the necessity of the exercise of this standard principle of American politics.

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"Here is a chance for a rational application of the Monroe Doctrine. We cannot suffer any Asiatic monarchy to colonize what is already in truth and fact an American colony. President Cleveland has here an open, incontestable and patriotic opportunity. Here will be a victory for the Monroe Doctrine accomplished in peace and free from the possible taint that might attach to any Monroe Doctrine victory accomplished by war. President Cleveland is not wanting in courage. He knows that there is no longer any chance that Congress will come to him on currency reform. He may refuse to go to it on revenue reform. Should he send a special message to the House and Senate favoring the admission of Hawaii, the Legislature and Executive would be once more at one."

It is by such an application of

the Monroe Doctrine as given above that numerous friends of Hawaii believe the problem of political union will be accomplished. Even the United States is waking up to the fact that it cannot forever pursue a dilly-dallying course, and the time for complete desertion or prompt and positive acceptance must come in the near future.

ABOUT THE MARKET.

A Member of the Board of Health Approves of the Plan.

Since the meeting of the Board of Health Wednesday there has been much controversy on the streets regarding the matter of selling fish, which was brought up by a letter from J. F. Colburn asking that he may be allowed to sell fish on Maunaakea street. In conversation yesterday with a gentleman well up in on Board of Health matters, the following expression of opinion was had:

"The Government must not lose sight for one moment that convenience of the people should have first consideration. With that as a foundation, the matter of selling fish at other places than the present Honolulu market will be seen in a more favorable light."

"The new market is certainly so superior to the old one that the two should not be mentioned in the same breath. Everyone in Honolulu recognizes that a good work has been accomplished in its establishment." So far, so good."

"The comfort and convenience of the public is another question which too many people disregard. The Government alone is benefited by the sale of fish at the Honolulu market."

"I will admit that the fish which go forth from that place are beyond suspicion. Why couldn't the same rules obtain in other places—Maunaakea street for instance?"

"Of course the proposed branch fish markets should be inspected and kept clean."

"It does simplify matters a great deal to have a central market for the purchase of fish, but that is not taking into consideration the feeling of the public in the matter. I can only say that, I think such branch fish markets should be established, and believe that they can be kept in a manner satisfactory to the Government."

DROPPED DEAD.

Heart Disease the Cause—Falls in the Street.

While the monotonous notes of the Chinese fiddle and kettle drum were pouring forth in ever-increasing numbers from the Chinese theater between 6 and 7 o'clock last night poor Wong Sing, a Chinaman about thirty years of age, was writhing in the agonies of death in front of the Chinese cigar stand opposite the O. R. & L. depot on King street.

Eye-witnesses say that the China man was walking along from the direction of Kapalama and had reached the front of the cigar store when he began to stagger. He knocked his foot against a board and then fell headlong, finally turning with his face upward.

The man breathed for a very short time and then died, leaving a ghastly look upon his face.

A letter, which had evidently dropped from the Chinaman's pocket, was found by his side. It was dated from Los Angeles, Cal., December 30, 1895, and was registered to Gee Wo Yau from Dr. Wong Hui.

Wong Sing came down lately from Hawaii and intended returning to China.

Dr. Emerson made an examination of the body and pronounced heart disease the cause of death.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Farts in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO. LTD., Lincoln, England. 1709

NOTICE

COFFEE PLANTERS.

Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

We are prepared to receive COFFEE, the every day hulling in the latest

machines.

Send us your COFFEES, either direct

or through your agents.

COFFEE taken from ship's side

hulled, cleaned and delivered to any

designated warehouse in this city.

No charge for insurance and stor-

age while COFFEES are in our mills.

ATLAS COFFEE MILLS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. FOLGER & CO.,

Proprietors.

Timely Topics

JANUARY 22, 1896.

The steady increase in sugar values has caused plantation owners and everybody interested in the production of that staple commodity much satisfaction. This is as it should be, for without sugar what would become of the country. Of course there are other and varied industries, but none so important and profitable as sugar.

In order to make sugar the mills must be kept going, and to do this will require oil. This is the time that all mills in the islands are running steadily, and it is but proper that the attention of mill men should be called to the best grades of lubricants.

It has been demonstrated beyond question that Colorado Oil is of superior quality and best suited to the requirements of plantation machinery of all kinds. No oil introduced here has given such general satisfaction as the Colorado. It is the best quality of lubricant manufactured--for the reasons that it has body and strength, the two great essentials that go toward making an oil that will fulfill all requirements. The Colorado has received the endorsement of numerous engineers on the different plantations of the islands.

The best evidence of its popularity and superior quality is the fact that it is used all over the islands, and has given the best of satisfaction in every case. An engineer knows a good thing as well as any one else, and when once Colorado oil is used, none other will be given houserom.

We have another brand of oil--Coronado, which is not so high priced, but is guaranteed a good lubricant for all kinds of machinery. This can be furnished in grades for mill and engine use, and for valve and cylinder, at satisfactory prices.

We can furnish any grade or priced engine oil desired, but advise you to buy only the best quality--for in oil as in other things, it always pays to buy the best.

All oils sold by us are guaranteed and when you buy from our house, you can be assured of getting full value for your money.

THE . . .

Hawaiian Hardware

COMPANY, L'D.,

Opposite Spreckels' Bank,

307 FORT STREET.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

THIS IS A NEW WAY.

Detective Keapa arrested two Double Slits to a Truck for Stealing Chinese che fa players yesterday morning.

The Pacific Hardware Co. in the Cummins Block are agents for the celebrated vacuum oil. A full stock always on hand.

The second team from the Sharp-shooters have begun target practice for their shoot with a team from Company B. to take place a week from Saturday.

Commissioner Marsden accompanied Hon. S. M. Damon to his property at Moanalua yesterday to view the work of the landscape gardener employed there by Mr. Damon.

The members of the Queensland Cabinet in the city visited Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum Tuesday afternoon. They expressed themselves as very highly pleased with the place.

The meeting of the Second Congregation called by Rev Alexander Mackintosh failed to accomplish any work on account of lack of representation. Another meeting will be called in the near future.

The Chinese-English Debating Society will devote their time to business tomorrow night. At the meeting of next week the discussion will be on the subject: "Should the Constitution of China be Reformed?"

Professor Leonard, the man who visited here a few months ago and read the minds and purrs of most of the young men in the city, is now in Chicago telling the people how he caught on to the tricks of the East India fakirs.

W. W. Dimond has a large force of men at work fitting up his new store in the von Holt block. As rapidly as room is made large cases are taken from the warehouse to the cellar and goods unpacked. The store will be ready for occupancy about February 1st.

Commissioner Marsden was engaged yesterday in examining plants received from the Orient. He has now in the Government repository seeds of the *Bambusa Vulgaris*, obtained from the Royal Botanical Gardens in Houghton. In return for this donation he will send seeds of various trees grown here.

"Town Topics" column this morning contains some valuable facts about lubricants. The Hawaiian Hardware Company handle superior brands of oil, and purchasers can rely on getting the best from the firm. If you are interested in oils for all machinery purposes read the Hawaiian Hardware Co.'s treatise this morning.

Jos. Tinker, agent for the Union Gas Engine Company, has a pamphlet containing engravings of some celebrated yachts that are propelled by gas engines made by his company. One is the Lure, Charles L. Fair, owner, 100 feet long 18 foot beam with a 120-horse-power Union engine. This yacht has also a small engine for running the electric light plant.

The bark Santiago which sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon from an anchorage of the harbor, took away as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith. Mr. Smith has been connected with an Alaskan cannery industry for over four years. Mrs. Smith is the sister of Deputy Marshal Hitchcock. She will remain in California while her husband goes to Alaska in the interests of his business.

Patent Ironing Table.

Something entirely new and very useful for families and laundries in the shape of an ironing table has been patented by J. W. Wiley. The boards are double and can be adjusted for pants and skirts. The table is easily handled and saves much time in ironing garments of all kinds. The tables are on sale at Hopp & Co., and can be seen at F. H. Berman's shop, King street, opposite Gazette Office.

IN THE BEGINNING

Of the new year, when the winter season of close confinement is only half gone, many find that their health begins to break down, that the least exposure threatens sickness. It is then, as well as at all other times, and with people even in good health, that the following facts should be remembered, namely: That Hood's Sarsaparilla leads everything in the way of medicines; that it accomplishes the greatest cures in the world, and requires the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the preparation of the proprietary medicine. Does not this conclusively prove, if you are sick, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you to take?

HOBSON DURE Co., wholesale agents.

THIS IS A NEW WAY.

Captain Scott and Special Curves Make a Double-Decker Truck Passer-Go-round.

Shortly before 11 o'clock last night Captain Scott and Special Curves came marching into the police station, the two possessors of a false-faced truck containing uppers. Walking along in front of them was Lee Wo Ho, the unfortunate owner of the truck.

Upon upon information received, the two others went to a Chinese store near the corner of Queen and Merchant streets in search of one of the seven opium-smoking trucks that were supposed to have arrived from China to the Captain. On entering the room a real canary-colored truck was seated in a prominent place over the wall.

Upon opening in the truck was found to be full of clothes. Splinters of wood surrounded the interior of the truck. Upon pulling the clothes away the inner sides and front of the truck fell in, showing a nicely concealed place where opium might have been conveniently stored. This led Captain Scott to investigate the back of the truck, and he was very soon rewarded by finding a similar space, not empty, but containing seven tins of opium of about one pound each, evidently made to fit in the space. Of course the proprietor of the store professed ignorance, saying that the man to whom the truck belonged had gone away, but he was marched down to the police station, where he furnished \$800 bail.

The truck passed through the hands of the Custom House officers on account of the perfect concealment of the opium in its false sides. The bottom was like that of any ordinary truck.

Minister Willis Well Star.

United States Minister Willis was called upon by an Advertiser reporter last night regarding the rumor that he would shortly leave here for the States. The Minister denied that either he or Mrs. Willis intend leaving, and he was at a loss to know how such a report could have been started.

ONE REQUEST TO MR. RUSSELL.

The writer of these lines heartily thanks the secretary of the Advertiser for his kind and appropriate letter. I have always loved your stories and those of Mr. Russell stand at the head of those class.

From "The Wreck of the Grosvenor" to "Lost in London," I have read them all. Yet salt water and the things therein and therein, are not the only things he knows about; not by many degrees o

In his last book he makes a sailor talk thus: "I have suffered from the liver in my time, and know what it is to have it bad. I say I have known moments when I could scarce remain upright from breaking sickness, thinking at the time of all who approached me knocking my head against the wall, pulling with the yell of one who charges in a fit, and all the while I was well as healthful as the healthiest, when I was a human shield, and nothing was ever like a number of colored girls to distract the mind."

So much for what Russell's sailor (or Mr. Russell himself, say) and there are plenty of people who can testify that this is not an exaggeration. The fact, a participant in helping to realize completely that the life of a sailor does not guarantee good health, intelligence and physique, a fact which few excepting a seaman or a good sailor can understand sailors as among themselves.

One of the latter, however, may not tell of his experience, all sailors, he says, had suffered from bilges and scurvy.

I would have an attack about every three weeks, at such times not up to the top, and I could not then eat, drink, or sleep together. I suffered from bilges, bilges and scurvy, and was a scurvy sailor, but I had been told that the bilges were not the cause of the disease, and the white of the eyes turned yellow. I was recommended to try a vegetable diet, and do not let the sailors eat it so frequent and violent. I consulted doctors and took their medicines, but was none the better for it. In the end I went on year after year.

Well, we shall agree that there could hardly be a worse way to go on, and it is almost a fact that the overwrought stomach and liver were on the liver than the liver could on the bilges and disgusted me to the point to do a stroke more than in proper share. Hence more was demanded of the liver than the liver was able to receive. The sailor's diet as a salt pork—was a very poor diet. The dinner is forced, the bread is hard and full, and heavy, there is no salt, and the meat is greasy, yellow, there is no flavor, no taste, cold hands and feet.

There is on hand at the factory about 3000 gallons of vinegar made principally from bananas that were sent for shipment during the cholera season and refused transportation on account of the epidemic. Had it not been for the vinegar factory the 5000 bunches thus utilized would have been a dead loss to the growers. Only one or two local dealers handle this home product but when the factory gets into full running order the vinegar that is now imported will be hard to procure, for the reason that the vegetable acid is so far superior in every way to any other that it will have the call.

The imports of vinegar to these islands amounts to 60,000 gallons per annum. The new factory will soon be in a position to supply the home demand and export a hundred thousand gallons a year.

In addition to the manufacture of vinegar the organizers of the industry propose to have a complete packing business, and will put up jars, bottles, and tins of all sorts for home consumption and export.

Mingo chutney which now made by some American housewives and sold by grocers at \$1 per bottle can be made at the factory and sold for a quarter of the price.

Little cucumber pickles sell rapidly at a high price. When the canning and packing business is in full operation—and the machinery is soon to be ordered for it—the

factory will be in full operation and will be able to supply the market with what we have now the want of.

Every house on the island and every shop on the sea should have this remedy as a necessary part of their stock and stores. Perhaps the Doctor may recommend it in his next book. But I am sorry of course that I can't.

Why It Won.

A Record of Achievement Unparalleled.

For forty years in the forefront of excellent food products

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

has, in fair competition, decisively surpassed all competitors. On definite achievement—not on mere assertion—its claims to pre-eminence are based. By reason of its superior strength, purity and wholesomeness, it is incomparably the best leavening agent now in use. United States Government experts, on careful analysis, have so pronounced it. Scientific authorities, after exhaustive examination, have so proclaimed it. The highest awards at the Chicago World's Fair and the California Midwinter Exposition have so established it.

Its increased consumption—surpassing that of any competitor—illustrates the widespread public recognition of its commanding merits. The generally growing favor in which it is held shows how unavailing are the efforts of envious rivals to detract from its justly advancing fame.

The renown of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, in these closing years of the nineteenth century, is not only continental but world-wide. Its unequalled qualities are known and appreciated in every part of the civilized globe.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

Making Vinegar From Pineapples and Bananas.

*Factory at Iwilei With a Capacity of 300 Gallons Per Day—Jams, Jellies, Pickles, Etc., for Export.

A shipment of nearly a thousand dozen jars of preserved fruit to the United States in November last was practically the inauguration of an industry which, with certain revisions in the United States tariff, means a big thing to the owner of land in the islands. Thousands of bushels of fruits of various kinds are thrown away here every year, which in future may be sold and bring a return to the producers. The canning factory will give employment to people during the season who otherwise might be idle. In California towns, where packing houses and canning factories flourish as a green bay tree, the wives and children of the fruit growers and small farmers earn a tidy sum during the summer months by employment in various departments of the factories. The canning factory is a good thing for Oahu, and there is another industry that will prove advantageous to the fruit grower.

Out in the Iwilei district, just back of the prison, is a factory for making the best quality of vinegar that ever tickled the pallet of a gourmet. And the product is from bananas and pineapples. The flavor is mild and pleasant, containing enough vegetable acid to bite without taking the enamel off the teeth or the coating from the stomach.

There is on hand at the factory about 3000 gallons of vinegar made principally from bananas that were sent for shipment during the cholera season and refused transportation on account of the epidemic. Had it not been for the vinegar factory the 5000 bunches thus utilized would have been a dead loss to the growers. Only one or two local dealers handle this home product but when the factory gets into full running order the vinegar that is now imported will be hard to procure, for the reason that the vegetable acid is so far superior in every way to any other that it will have the call.

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Official Directory, Republic of Hawaii.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

James A. King, Minister of the Interior.

Samuel M. Damon, Minister of Finance.

William O. Smith, Attorney-General.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Charles M. Cooke,

J. P. Mendonca,

Cecil Brown,

P. C. Jones,

M. P. Robinson,

John Ena,

George W. Smith,

John Nott,

T. B. Murray,

W. C. Wilder,

J. A. Kennedy,

C. Boite,

D. L. Naone,

A. G. M. Robertson.

SUPREME COURT.

Hon. A. F. Judd, Chief Justice.

Hon. W. F. Frear, First Associate Justice.

Hon. W. A. Whitung, Second Associate Justice.

Henry Smith, Chief Clerk.

Geo. Lucas, Deputy Clerk.

James Thompson, Second Deputy Clerk.

J. Walter Jones, Stenographer.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

First Circuit: A. W. Carter, Oahu.

First Circuit: A. Perry, Maui.

Second Circuit: J. W. Kalua.

Third and Fourth Circuit: S. L. Austin.

Fifth Circuit: J. Hardy.

Offices and Court-room in Court House, King street. Sitting in Honolulu—First Monday in February, May, August and November.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Office in Executive Building, King St.

Henry E. Cooper, Minister Foreign Affairs.

Geo. C. Potter, Secretary.

A. St. M. Macintosh, Clerk.

Miss Kate Kelley, Stenographer.

B. L. Marx, Stenographer Executive Council.

James W. Girvin, Secretary Chinese Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office in Executive Building, King St.

J. A. King, Minister of the Interior.

Chief Clerk, John A. Hassinger.

Assistant Clerks: James H. Boyd, H. C. Meyers, Stephen Mahanah, George C. Ross, Edward S. Boyd.

CHIEFS OF BUREAUS, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Surveyor General, W. D. Alexander.

Supt. Public Works, W. E. Bowell.

Supt. Water Works, Andrew Brown.

Inspector Electric Lights, John Cassidy.

Registrar of Conveyances, T. G. Thrush.

Road Supervisor Honolulu, W. H. Cummings.

Insane Asylum, Dr. Geo. H. Herbert.

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Andrew Brown, Charles Crozier and

